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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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11/25/2003

Dave R. Dehart

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION
FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, ALLEN H

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2625

NOTIFICATION DATE

DELIVERY MODE

07/11/2008

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/720,423	Applicant(s) DEHART, DAVE R.	
	Examiner ALLEN H. NGUYEN	Art Unit 2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 May 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 05/05/2008 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Specification

3. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

In Specification, page 5, line 25,

“ printer 1062 ” should be changed to - - printer 106 - -.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-2, 5, 7-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edmonds (US 6,748,183) in view of Chapin et al. (US 7,136,174).

Regarding claim 13, Edmonds '183 discloses a system (Fig. 1) for providing printer status information to a user (i.e., for querying the printer for consumable status information; See Abstract) operating a computing device (Host device 30, fig. 1), the system comprising:

a status link system operative to display (fig. 4) a link to a printer (Printer 20, fig. 1) to a user in response to a user input (i.e., if "Automatic" is selected, "Statement" paper size is selected; Col. 4, lines 52-53, fig. 2), the link being displayed in association with a dialog box (A separate dialog box is shown under "Paper/Quality, col. 4, lines 50-51, fig. 3), the link maintaining status information corresponding to the printer such that (Printer 20, fig. 1), in response to the user actuating the link (i.e., the query routine can be configured to query the printer in response to a user input; Col. 4, lines 1-2), the user is provided with the status information (i.e., for querying the image forming device for consumable status information; and a user interface, responsive to the querying means, for displaying consumable status information; col. 2, lines 23-25, fig. 4) corresponding to the printer (Printer 20, fig. 1), the status information provided from and by the link (i.e., this information is available through a built-in web server installed in the printer; Col. 1, lines 40-45),

wherein the link is displayed within the dialog box without the user having to input the link (i.e., Tray 1 is low, Tray 3 is empty; Fig. 2) such that the link is automatically displayed within the dialog box as part of the dialog box being displayed (i.e., the status information displayed tells the user that Tray 1 is low, Tray 3 is empty and MPT is loaded with thick card stock; Col. 4, lines 34-36),

Edmonds does not explicitly show wherein the EWS of the printer directly communicates with the computing device operated by the user through a network and does not communicate with the computing device through any server computing device.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Chapin '174. In particular, Chapin '174 teaches wherein the EWS of the printer (i.e., Printer 20/30 is of the type which contains a built-in web server; Col. 3, lines 32-33, fig. 1) directly communicates with the computing device (Host Device 10, fig. 1) operated by the user through a network (Network 100, fig. 1) and does not communicate with the computing device through any server computing device (Fig. 1).

In view of the above, having the system of Edmonds and then given the well-established teaching of Chapin, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Edmonds as taught by Chapin to include: wherein the EWS of the printer directly communicates with the computing device operated by the user through a network and does not communicate with the computing device through any server computing device, since Chapin stated in col. 1, lines 35-40 that such a modification would ensure printers with

embedded web servers and hard disks can provide access to the printer driver installer through the printer's embedded web server.

Regarding claims 1, 9, claims 1, 9 are the method claims of device claim 13. Therefore, method claims 1, 9 are rejected for the reason given in device claim 13.

Regarding claim 2, Edmonds '183 discloses the method, wherein:
the dialog box comprises multiple pages (i.e., a separate dialog box is shown under "Paper/Quality." Under "Automatic" tray selection, both paper size and paper type are displayed; Col. 4, lines 50-52, fig. 4)

in displaying the dialog box to the user (Fig. 4), the link is provided on a first of the pages that is displayed (Fig. 4).

Regarding claim 5, Edmonds '183 discloses the method, wherein the print dialog box (fig. 4) comprises a Properties actuator (6200 Document Properties, fig. 4), which, in response to actuation thereof (on a predetermined periodic basis and in response to a user input, col. 2, lines 38-40), displays multiple pages (Layout, Paper/Quality, Output Options, Color and Troubleshooting pages, fig. 4);

the link is provided on one of the pages displayed to the user in response to actuating the Properties actuator (i.e., a separate dialog box is shown under "Paper/Quality." Under "Automatic" tray selection, both paper size and paper type are displayed; Col. 4, lines 50-55, fig. 3).

Regarding claim 7, Edmonds '183 discloses the method, wherein the EWS of the printer comprises information corresponding to a service manual of the printer (i.e., if the user wants to manually select a tray, the "Choose Specific Tray" box indicates there are only two trays on this printer: Tray 1 which has letter paper and MPT which has statement sized plain paper; Col. 4, lines 53-57, fig. 3).

Edmonds does not explicitly show wherein the EWS of the printer.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Chapin '174. In particular, Chapin '174 teaches wherein the EWS of the printer (i.e., Printer 20/30 is of the type which contains a built-in web server; Col. 3, lines 32-33, fig. 1).

In view of the above, having the system of Edmonds and then given the well-established teaching of Chapin, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Edmonds as taught by Chapin to include: wherein the EWS of the printer, since Chapin stated in col. 1, lines 35-40 that such a modification would ensure printers with embedded web servers and hard disks can provide access to the printer driver installer through the printer's embedded web server.

Regarding claim 8, Edmonds '183 does not explicitly show the method, wherein:
the method additionally comprises providing a list of printers from which the user is able to print, each of the printers having corresponding printer information associated therewith;

in response to the user selecting one of the printers of the list, a corresponding link to a EWS that comprises the printer information associated with the printer selected is displayed.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Chapin '174. In particular, Chapin '174 teaches the method, wherein:

the method additionally comprises providing a list of printers from which the user is able to print (i.e., the user browses to a web page of a printer on the network 200, which contains a printer installer. The web page may be provided by any of printers 220, 222, 224, 226, or 230; Col. 4, lines 59-62, fig. 7), each of the printers having corresponding printer information associated therewith (i.e., a link for accessing an installation program, wherein the link is displayed in a host device (such as a personal computer) connected on the network in a web page generated by a web server resident on the printer; Col. 1, lines 65-67 and Col. 2, lines 1-2);

in response to the user selecting one of the printers of the list (i.e., responsive to activating the link, the identifier stores the printer's unique identification on the host device; Col. 2, lines 4-5), a corresponding link to a EWS that comprises the printer information associated with the printer selected is displayed (i.e., a user to browse to a printer's embedded web server and automatically install the correct printer driver for that printer on to the user's computer; Col. 3, lines 22-24, fig. 6).

In view of the above, having the system of Edmonds and then given the well-established teaching of Chapin, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Edmonds as

taught by Chapin to include: the method additionally comprises providing a list of printers from which the user is able to print, each of the printers having corresponding printer information associated therewith; and in response to the user selecting one of the printers of the list, a corresponding link to a EWS that comprises the printer information associated with the printer selected is displayed, since Chapin stated in col. 1, lines 35-40 that such a modification would ensure printers with embedded web servers and hard disks can provide access to the printer driver installer through the printer's embedded web server.

Regarding claim 10, Edmonds '183 discloses the method, wherein, in providing information corresponding to a link to a user of a printer, the information corresponding to the link is installed in the printer (i.e., consumable status and total pages printed, such as information which is typically available at the printer's display, this information is available through a built-in web server installed in the printer; Col. 1, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 11, Edmonds '183 discloses the method, wherein, in providing information corresponding to a link to a user of a printer, the user installs the information corresponding to the link in the printer (i.e., Printer driver 32 has been installed on host device 30 and resides on the host device's hard drive. Printer driver 32 includes a controller for controlling operation of the printer from the host device 30, a query routine for querying the printer 20 for consumable status information, and a user interface 34 which displays the status in the host device display 36; Col. 3, lines 20-30).

Regarding claim 12, Edmonds '183 does not explicitly show the method, wherein:
the user has access to multiple printers;
the method further comprises: providing the user with a link to an EWS that
comprises printer information corresponding to one of the multiple printers currently
selected by the user.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as
evidenced by Chapin '174. In particular, Chapin '174 teaches the method, wherein:

the user has access to multiple printers (i.e., The user browses to a web page of
a printer on the network 200, which contains a printer installer. The web page may be
provided by any of printers 220, 222, 224, 226, or 230; Col. 4, lines 59-62, fig. 7);

the method further comprises: providing the user with a link to an EWS that
comprises printer information corresponding to one of the multiple printers currently
selected by the user (i.e., a user to browse to a printer's embedded web server and
automatically install the correct printer driver for that printer on to the user's computer;
Col. 3, lines 22-24, fig. 6).

In view of the above, having the system of Edmonds and then given the well-
established teaching of Chapin, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill
in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Edmonds as
taught by Chapin to include: the method, wherein:

the user has access to multiple printers; and the method further comprises:
providing the user with a link to an EWS that comprises printer information
corresponding to one of the multiple printers currently selected by the user, since

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Chapin stated in col. 1, lines 35-40 that such a modification would ensure printers with embedded web servers and hard disks can provide access to the printer driver installer through the printer's embedded web server.

Regarding claim 14, Edmonds '183 discloses the system, further comprising:

a computer system (Fig. 1) comprising:

a processor (CPU of Host device 30, fig. 1) operative to execute instructions (i.e., a query routine for querying the printer 20 for consumable status information; see col. 3, lines 23-24);

memory communicating with the processor and operative to store instruction executable by the processor (i.e., printer driver 32 includes a controller for controlling operation of the printer from the host device 30; col. 3, lines 21-23);

printer interface instructions stored by the memory (i.e., Printer driver 32 has been installed on host device 30 and resides on the host device's hard drive; Col. 3, lines 20-21, fig. 1), the printer interface instructions being operative to display a print dialog box to the user in response to a user input (i.e., a user interface, responsive to the querying means, for displaying consumable status information; Col. 2, lines 24-26), the link being displayed in association with the print dialog box (i.e., a separate dialog box is shown under "Paper/Quality." Under "Automatic" tray selection, both paper size and paper type are displayed; Col. 4, lines 50-52, fig. 3).

Regarding claim 15, Edmonds '183 does not explicitly show the system, wherein:
the printer interface instructions are executable to display a list of printers with which the computer system has access, each of the printers having corresponding printer information associated therewith;

in response to the user selecting one of the printers of the list, the status link system is operative to display a corresponding link to an EWS that maintains the printer status information associated with the printer selected.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Chapin '174. In particular, Chapin '174 teaches the system (Fig. 6), wherein:

the printer interface instructions are executable to display a list of printers with which the computer system has access (i.e., the user browses to a web page of a printer on the network 200, which contains a printer installer. The web page may be provided by any of printers 220, 222, 224, 226, or 230; Col. 4, lines 59-62, fig. 7), each of the printers having corresponding printer information associated therewith (i.e., a link for accessing an installation program, wherein the link is displayed in a host device (such as a personal computer) connected on the network in a web page generated by a web server resident on the printer; Col. 1, lines 65-67 and Col. 2, lines 1-2);

in response to the user selecting one of the printers of the list (i.e., responsive to activating the link, the identifier stores the printer's unique identification on the host device; Col. 2, lines 4-5), the status link system is operative to display a corresponding link to an EWS that maintains the printer status information associated with the printer

selected (i.e., a user to browse to a printer's embedded web server and automatically install the correct printer driver for that printer on to the user's computer; Col. 3, lines 22-24, fig. 6).

In view of the above, having the system of Edmonds and then given the well-established teaching of Chapin, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Edmonds as taught by Chapin to include: the printer interface instructions are executable to display a list of printers with which the computer system has access, each of the printers having corresponding printer information associated therewith; and in response to the user selecting one of the printers of the list, the status link system is operative to display a corresponding link to an EWS that maintains the printer status information associated with the printer selected, since Chapin stated in col. 1, lines 35-40 that such a modification would ensure printers with embedded web servers and hard disks can provide access to the printer driver installer through the printer's embedded web server.

Regarding claim 16, Edmonds '183 discloses the system (Fig. 1), further comprising: a printer (Printer 20, fig. 1) communicating (Network 100, fig. 1) with the computer system (Host device 30, fig. 1).

Regarding claim 17, Edmonds '183 discloses the system (Fig. 1), wherein the status link system is stored by the printer (i.e., consumable status and total pages printed, such as information which is typically available at the printer's display, this

information is available through a built-in web server installed in the printer; Col. 1, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 18, Edmonds '183 discloses the system (Fig. 1), wherein the status link system is stored by the computer system (i.e., a host device for sending a print job to the printer, wherein the host device includes a display; and a printer driver for controlling operation of the printer from the host device; See Abstract).

Regarding claim 19, Edmonds '183 discloses the system (Fig. 1), wherein the status link system (i.e., printer driver 32 includes a controller for controlling operation of the printer from the host device 30; col. 3, lines 21-23) is stored on a computer-readable medium (i.e., Printer driver 32 has been installed on host device 30 and resides on the host device's hard drive; Col. 3, lines 20-21, fig. 1).

Regarding claim 20, Edmonds '183 discloses the system (Fig. 1), further comprising: means for displaying the link (i.e., a user interface, responsive to the querying means, for displaying consumable status information; Col. 2, lines 24-26).

6. Claims 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edmonds (US 6,748,183) in view of Chapin et al. (US 7,136,174), and further in view of Aikawa (US 7,103,849).

Regarding claim 3, the combination of Edmonds '183 and Chapin '174 does not explicitly show the method, wherein the dialog box is a print dialog box.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitation is well known in the art as evidenced by Aikawa '849. In particular, Aikawa '849 teaches the method, wherein the dialog box is a print dialog box (Print dialog box 50, fig. 3).

In view of the above, having the combination system of Edmonds and Chapin and then given the well-established teaching of Aikawa, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Edmonds and Chapin as taught by Aikawa to include: the method, wherein the dialog box is a print dialog box, since Aikawa stated in col. 1, lines 10-15 that such a modification would enhance a technology of setting a plurality of items associated with operation conditions of an image processing apparatus such as a printer or a copier.

Regarding claim 4, the combination of Edmonds '183 and Chapin '174 does not explicitly show the method, wherein the print dialog box comprises a Properties actuator, which, in response to actuation thereof, displays multiple pages; and the link is provided on a first of the pages displayed to the user in response to actuating the Properties actuator.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Aikawa '849. In particular, Aikawa '849 teaches the method, wherein the print dialog box comprises a Properties actuator (Property Dialog Box 60, fig. 4), which, in response to actuation thereof, displays multiple pages (i.e., the user clicks on a

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properties button 51 in the print dialog box 50, the properties window 60 opens; Col. 3, lines 25-26, figs. 3-4); and the link is provided on a first of the pages displayed to the user in response to actuating the Properties actuator (i.e., when the user clicks on an OK button 61 in the properties window 60, the properties window 60 closes after the set values are updated; Col. 3, lines 26-30).

In view of the above, having the combination system of Edmonds and Chapin and then given the well-established teaching of Aikawa, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Edmonds and Chapin as taught by Aikawa to include: the method, wherein the print dialog box comprises a Properties actuator, which, in response to actuation thereof, displays multiple pages; and the link is provided on a first of the pages displayed to the user in response to actuating the Properties actuator, since Aikawa stated in col. 1, lines 10-15 that such a modification would enhance a technology of setting a plurality of items associated with operation conditions of an image processing apparatus such as a printer or a copier.

7. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edmonds (US 6,748,183) in view of Chapin et al. (US 7,136,174), in view of Aikawa (US 7,103,849), and further in view of Wu (US 2004/0130746).

Regarding claim 6, Edmonds '183 discloses the method, wherein the print dialog box comprises a Properties actuator (i.e., a separate dialog box is shown under

"Paper/Quality." Under "Automatic" tray selection, both paper size and paper type are displayed; col. 4, lines 50-55, fig. 4), which, in response to actuation thereof (i.e., responsive to a request for an image forming job, for controlling operation of the image forming device from a host device; Col. 2, lines 20-22), displays a Layout page (Layout page, fig. 4);

The combination of Edmonds '183, Chapin '174 and Aikawa '849 does not explicitly show displaying an About page and the link is provided on the About page.

However, the above-mentioned claimed limitations are well known in the art as evidenced by Wu '746. In particular, Wu '746 teaches the method which, in response to actuation thereof, displays an About page (About, fig. 5a), and the link is provided on the About page (i.e., it is noted that the user can receiving additional information about the print driver by selecting an "About" button, fig.5a).

In view of the above, having the combination system of Edmunds, Chapin and Aikawa, and then given the well-established teaching of Wu, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the combination system of Edmunds, Chapin and Aikawa as taught by Wu to include: displaying an About page and the link is provided on the About page, since Wu stated on page 1, paragraph [0008] that such a modification would ensure the advantage of using the Internet Printing Protocol is that it provides the opportunity to transmit digital document print jobs anywhere in the world to printers coupled to the Internet without the long distance charges that a facsimile transmission can incur.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Schlonski et al. (US 2002/0196451) discloses system for replicating desired configurations for printers on a network.

Yoshino et al. (US 2001/0042117) discloses online support technique to support elimination of problems arising in device.

Nozawa (US 6,781,709) discloses apparatus for and method of setting printing-related information and recording medium to attain the same.

Yamamoto et al. (US 7,161,696) discloses information processing apparatus, print time informing method, and computer-readable memory medium storing program therein.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ALLEN H. NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571)270-1229. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9:00 AM-6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, King Poon can be reached on (571)-272-7440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/King Y. Poon/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/Allen H Nguyen/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625